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The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. VI.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916

NO. 28

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS

By J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Probably the most effective work yet done in this campaign for better rural schools was the impetus given to it by the National Conference for Better Rural Schools held at Nashville, Tennessee, November 17, 1915. President Bruce Payne, of George Peabody College for Teachers, presided. Delegates were in attendance from over 30 States. Commissioner Claxton delivered the principal address at this conference, taking for his subject, "A More Efficient School System." He stated that the purpose of this campaign for better schools is to bring equal opportunity of education to every boy and girl in America, in the country as well as in town. As a means to this end the Commissioner pointed out the necessary agencies as follows.

1. A school term of not less than 160 days for each child.
2. A sufficient number of teachers adequately prepared for their work.
3. Consolidation of rural schools with an average area of about 12 square miles for each school.
4. Teachers home and a demonstration farm from five to fifty acres as a part of the school property.
5. An all-year session adapted to local conditions.
6. A county library with branch libraries at the centers of population, with the schools used as distributing centers.
7. Community organization with the school as the intellectual, industrial, educational and social center.
8. A modern high-school education for every boy and girl in America, in the country as well as in the town.

It is the intention of the Bureau of Education to issue a series of news letters in which the eight subjects named above will be thoroughly discussed for the purpose of giving the rural schools a square deal. To this end let every agency of State and Nation be organized and put in motion. The rural school problem is the greatest problem in American education; it demands the best thought and effort of educators, business and professional men if it is to be rightly solved. The public press is to be congratulated for giving publicity to these discussions for the benefit of the entire Nation.

PARENTS AND CLUB WORK

An illustration of the great importance of the attitude of parents toward the work of members of the boys' agricultural clubs which have been organized throughout the country by the department is found by specialists in co-operative demonstration work in two cases reported from the same State. The incidents are accepted as showing the value of parental sympathy and consideration, particularly in the solution of the problem of keeping the members of the younger generation on the farm.

In one case it was found that

the boy of the family was helped and encouraged from the time he first joined a corn club. His father permitted the use of one of the best acres on the farm, gave him barnyard manure, and allowed the use of the necessary horses and machinery. The young club member produced more than 100 bushels of corn on his single acre the first year and has been consistently successful since. He has even established a reputation as a breeder of fine seed corn. During the four years of his membership in the corn, pig, and other clubs, he has won more \$400 in prizes, and, with his profits, has acquired ownership of seven head of pure-bred cattle, and a horse. The home is said to be ideal, the father and son being reported as "chummy as school boys." The boy has no thought of taking up life in the city, but is planning a constructive future on the farm.

In the second case the results have been wholly different. The young son of this family joined a Kafir club, but when the crop was gathered the grain was placed in a general farm bin and he received no value from it. The following year he joined a pig club; and when his father called attention to the lack of feed, he hired himself to a neighboring farmer to secure funds. The money which he earned was, however, pocketed by the father. Wholly discouraged, the young boy shortly afterwards ran away from home and is now working in a city of a neighboring state.

The incidents have been used by the State demonstration agent of the State in which they occurred as the text for an urgent appeal to all parents to encourage their children in the constructive work they are undertaking in the clubs. One factor which will be helpful, it is pointed out, is permitting the young people to receive the full financial profits of their industry.

Clean Water For Hogs

Hogs should have access to plenty of water during the hot summer months, but the muddy and filthy wallow-holes that are so common over the country are often the means of spreading contagious diseases, especially cholera.

Louisiana club boys are encouraged to construct wooden or concrete wallows for their pigs, and to keep them in reasonably clean condition. The cut shows a boarded-up wallow made by a pig-club boy. It is very satisfactory; but a better way is to dig a shallow hole, big enough for the pigs to lie in, and to use concrete for the sides and bottom, plastering right into the earth. It is a good plan, also to put in a drain so that the water may be readily changed.

In addition to making the hogs more comfortable these wallows can be used as means of ridding them of lice and fleas. To do this, cover the surface of the water with about half an inch of crude oil. When the pigs go in the water they will become covered with the oil and the vermin will be killed.

New subscriptions are coming in rapidly. Get in line.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department of agriculture under the direction of Profs. Waller, Smith and Wood is busy gathering the fall crop. Wagons are hauling corn, and Prof. Waller estimates that 3000 bushels will be gathered. The forces are also busy gathering peanut hay which is being stored away for stock.

The garden, in charge of Prof. A. T. Wood, has up at this time the following plants: rutabaga, turnips, mustard, rape, beets, Irish potatoes and lettuce.

There have been more than 10,000 cans of vegetables canned this season and 1,000 gallon-cans will be used for sweet potatoes.

The feed in the silos is being fed out and the silos will be immediately refilled with sorghum. Owing to the fact that the cane mill was not ready for use, no molasses was made, the sorghum cane going to the silos.

As soon as the teams are idle work will be resumed on the road between the college and Prairie View station. Mr. Waller says he will have the road in fine shape by spring.

The students in the department of agriculture are manifesting proper interest in the subject and the department is expecting, therefore, very much from them.

Well Known Southern White Man Lauds Work of Late Educator, Dr. Booker T. Washington

Referring to the struggles of the Negro race in the United States in a recent address, Frank D. Rash of Kentucky said:

"No longer does the gallant, bewhiskered Southern colonel surround himself with cup-bearers and lounge on the broad veranda of his colonial mansion, all the while sipping the seductive mint julep from the frosted cup of silver, and, though the Kentucky colonel still lives, you will now see him donning cap and overalls and leading the forces of industry in bringing Kentucky's marvelous mineral wealth to the use of mankind or yet perhaps as the executive directing his staff in any one of the many manufacturing enterprises springing up within the border of the commonwealth.

"Much has been written and said concerning a so-called Negro problem—a great part of this at long distance—and it may be that the first hand experiences and observation of a southerner may be of interest. As respects the completeness of information of many writers on this subject, the average southerner cannot avoid regarding some statements as did the two old Irish ladies. The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. The two old ladies, both with figures and families of ample proportions, were heard coming out of the church commenting on the address.

"'Tis a fine sermon his reverence would be after givin' us,' said one to the other. 'It is, indade,' was the reply, 'and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does.'

"In expressing the belief that Negro labor is one of the greatest assets of Southern industry

it is devoutly to be hoped that such expression will not be considered in the light of an attempt to point out any commercial advantage of one section of the country, but rather a desire to present the idea of the thoughtful southerner of today and to pay just tribute to the worthy southern Negro.

"That remarkable man, Booker T. Washington, pointed out to the people of his race that their only hope lay in work, hard work and efficient work, in the fields, the forests, the factories and the mines, in the industrial school and in the college and in the professions, and to that end never ceased his call to service. You will recall his wonderful address at the opening of the Cotton State Exposition in Atlanta in 1895, which did more than any public utterance of any man to temper suspicion and race hatred and to bring about a better understanding in the South.

"While the utopian state in this understanding has not been reached and may never be, yet nevertheless we are day by day and year by year approaching Booker T. Washington's dream for the South.

"Having had opportunity to observe the application of the industrial principles Booker T. Washington laid down for the Southern Negro, or, as to that, for all peoples, it is gratifying to bear testimony to the correctness of those ideas, if such testimony were needed, in which the best thought of the South will join."

THE SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT

State Superintendent of Public Instruction W. F. Doughty announces that \$1 per capita apportionment would be granted for September to the several counties, cities and school districts constituting separate organizations, according to the scholastic population of each organization. The apportionment is based upon the total enrollment of 1,246,896 scholastics, 7 to 17 years, inclusive, and amounts to approximately \$1,246,896. This is the first payment on the \$7 per capita apportionment for 1916-17, and is the largest amount in the initial apportionment of any school year that has been made in several years.

The per capita apportionment for 1916-17 was fixed by the State Board of Education August 1, at \$7. The payment of \$1 of this apportionment during the first fiscal year indicates that the Board of Education will be able to pay promptly the entire apportionment for 1916-17. The fact that the State begins the new fiscal year on a cash basis will enable school districts to meet their obligations promptly.—Ex

Card of Thanks

We take this method to extend to our friends, who so kindly rendered assistance during the illness and death of Prof. D. Porter, our sincere thanks.

Mrs. R. V. Porter,
Miss A. B. Porter,
Miss V. E. Porter,
D. M. Porter,
A. H. Porter.

ANIMALS RESPOND TO HUMANE TREATMENT

Leaving out the humane side of the question it is good business from the standpoint of economy and efficiency to be considerate in the treatment of farm animals. They will more than repay in better service and longer life for such treatment.

A few "Don'ts," in the handling of farm animals, complied by the editor of Extension Farm-News, North Carolina Agricultural College, are worthy consideration.

WORK

Don't work or ride a horse with ill-fitting or unsuitable harness or saddle.

Don't use animals with sore shoulders or back, unless they can be protected from further injury.

Don't work lame or sick animal to keep them from getting stiff; turn them in pasture or lot and allow voluntary exercise. Forced exercise will nearly always do harm.

Don't work a soft horse like you would a well-hardened one. Season him gradually.

Don't overload and don't overwork.

DISEASE

Don't fail to prevent many diseases by good hygienic and sanitary measures. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Don't forget that a correct diagnosis is essential to good treatment. Guesswork and "hit or miss" methods are poor policies.

Don't give medicines when you don't know the nature or the action of the drug. Most patients recover in spite of treatment rather than because of it. Give nature a chance unless you know what to do.

Don't drench through nose; the dose will be liable to go into the lungs instead of the stomach.

Don't expose young or susceptible animals to infectious diseases. Quarantine infected animals and premises.

Don't produce colic by careless feeding, watering and work. Nearly all are caused by such.

Don't treat colic by working or running the suffering animal.

Don't induce heat stroke in summer. Avoid it in about the same way you would colic. Most cases occur when the animal is otherwise indisposed and usually when digestion is disturbed, as in changing from old to new feed.

Don't neglect the teeth of horses and mules. Irregular and decayed teeth are responsible for much indigestion and thriftlessness, especially in old animals.

Kansas Has Earliest Frost

Topeka, Kan.—A record of thirty years' standing was broken Thursday night when light frost occurred in all parts of Kansas. This was the earliest frost on record in the local weather bureau since 1886.

It is gratifying to know that the Red Cross sent its special agent to investigate conditions among the men on the border and that he reports them "unusually perfect in sanitation."—Ex.

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RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription has expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. In this way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1916

DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS

The following members of the Board of Directors and officers of the college were present during commencement and carefully inspected all exhibits: Hon. John L. Guion, president of the board of directors; Messrs. Kubena and Breihan, members of the board; President Bizzell of the A. & M. college, and Prof. D. W. Spence, Dean of Engineering of the A. & M. college.

THE COMMENCEMENT AT PRAIRIE VIEW

From every standpoint the commencement just closed was a huge and glorious success. Every industrial department was wide open for inspection by the public.

All exhibits were the real work of the college and came fully up to the standard in former years. The hundreds who saw them gave indications of great satisfaction and the work done here to prepare the young men and women of the state for usefulness and genuine service in the communities where they must finally reside and become prominent home builders.

"They are learning here not only to know things, but to do things, to do something really worth while, something immediately practical and helpful. They will be not only dreamers, but doers."

Dr. Bizzell the eminent president and philosopher of the A. and M. college, together with Dean Spence and the Honorable Board of Directors are really anxious to do whatever is best to advance the institution along sane, practical, helpful lines and they are doing whatever is in their power towards this end.

With the wise counsel, broad experience and profound learning of these distinguished citizens of Texas the Standard observes a brighter future for Prairie View.

VOCATIONAL WORK IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

From the Cuero Star.

The following is the address delivered by Prof. A. S. Bush at a recent meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association, which has already been referred to in the Star. This talk went home to his enthusiastic hearers, and we are delighted to have the opportunity to give it to the public:

The term "vocational," as generally applied to manual or industrial work done in the public schools, is partly responsible for the misconception on the part of many people concerning the function of this work in our schools.

The function of industrial work is not primarily that of producing carpenters, mechanics, cooks, dressmakers, or cabinetmakers. The production of these results lies within the sphere of trade and technical schools. They may be considered important by-products of public school training.

Industrial work in schools has a psychological, physiological basis. This basis lies in the prevailing impulse of childhood, among which are the following: The impulse to get sensations, the motor impulse, the play impulse, the impulse to construct, the impulse to experiment, the ownership impulse, etc.

The end of education has been declared to be "the improvement and satisfying of human wants." This is a comprehensive statement, including both the cultural and practical values of education.

The supreme indictment against the education of the schools is that it improves the wants of humanity, but does not give correspondingly the power to satisfy those wants. The increase of the number and the improvement of the quality of wants, without giving the power to satisfy those wants, leads to personal dissatisfaction and social unrest, and often to crime. The person whose wants far exceed his ability to satisfy them by producing goods is a social parasite. The improvement of wants is desirable, but gaining the power to satisfy those wants is its necessary complement.

Our schools rightly create the demands for pure food, sanitation, better homes, more productive farms, household decoration, etc. What are they doing towards developing the initiative and ability to produce pure food in the garden, on the farm, or in the dairy? What are they doing towards teaching practical sanitation, scientific husbandry and the household arts?

There is a reason why boys leave school at the beginning of the high school age. The reason is not that they are either stupid or malicious. They leave school because this is the age of adolescence when their will and creative instinct assert themselves, and the schools do not give direction to their new-born interest in doing things. We insist that they shall continue to study things when their passion is to do things. This is mainly why Texas loses every year from the high school half of those that enter. And the history of Texas is the history of the whole country. Cuero is doing better than most places, but Cuero must come to do very much better in this respect.

What, then, is the function of

industrial work in the schools?

1. It holds in the high school much the larger part of the many who otherwise drop out. Being given new opportunities for their own self expression and development, they come to find themselves and not only follow with skill and interest their manual work, but often regain a lost interest in the cultural school subjects.

2. It develops alertness to situations and promptness in response. Biologically, education consists in making habitual desirable responses in any given situation. For example, given the situation provocation to sudden anger, the response should be self-control; given the situation of a move for community welfare, the response should be unhesitating championship; given the situation of an engineering or building contract, the response should be sound and efficient workmanship.

3. Industrial education prevents the social vices of ignorance and idleness and inculcates the economic and social virtues of initiative and ability. "Initiative means the power to do the right thing without being told. Ability means the power to do a thing well."

4. Industrial training makes for practical, productive citizenship, all of which means greater human happiness, both individual and social.

But what of purely cultural education? Shall it be eliminated or displaced by the vocational? By no means. Statistics show that where industrial work is strongly featured, even more than the usual number continue to pursue the cultural courses.

We need men and women of vision, those who are responsive to all that culture holds. We need more men and women who can see "the thoughts of God" in the stars and the "glory of Jehovah" in the heavens. The world needs those who have seen the beatific vision, but the vision ought to be largely a preparation for doing the common task of life in an uncommon way.

TEXT BOOKS OF HELP TO THE HOME ECONOMICS TEACHER AND STUDENT

The number of text-books and reference books available in home economics teaching has rapidly increased within the last few years. Teachers and students can keep in touch with these publications through several channels.

Bulletin 1914, No. 52, entitled "Education for the Home: Part IV," published by the Bureau of Education, contains a list of references on education for the home that is fairly complete up to the date of publication (1914). This Bulletin may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government printing office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

A "Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications" is compiled by the library division of the Bureau of Education. Home economics usually finds place as a subdivision on this list. The names of any teachers desiring this Record will be added to the permanent mailing list.

In 1914 a pamphlet was issued by the Bureau of Education entitled "List of References on Home Economics," giving the references in current magazines on home economics subjects. Additional pamphlets—keeping

such material up to date will be issued as the facilities of the Bureau permit. Bibliographies on special subjects are prepared in typewritten or mimeographed form and are available in limited number upon request.

The Journal of Home Economics (published in Baltimore, Md., Station N.) each month gives a bibliography of home economics literature, reviews of books and periodicals, a list of books received, and a list of publications of the Journal.

Widcomb and Barrows Publishing House, Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass., makes a specialty of handling home economics publications and issues a circular of such publications.

The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill., has issued a list of "Books on Manual Arts" which includes lists of books on many home economics subjects. Many publishing houses and book stores issue special lists of home economics books.

The public libraries of some cities have published specially classified lists of books on home economics, domestic economy, domestic science, etc. (Inquiry should be made of the local library.)

Many of the large colleges and State universities have published lists of books related to the household arts which can be obtained upon request.

The latest editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica and the New International Encyclopedia contain helpful articles on home economics and many of the subjects included under that general term.

Monroe's Encyclopedia of Education has a comprehensive article on the history and status of home economics teaching (Household Arts in Education) and gives a helpful bibliography.

Negro Problem Is Discussed

From the Galveston News

Texas public health officers who are attending the school of instruction at the State Medical College in Galveston yesterday devoted their attention to a discussion of the prevalence of contagious and infectious diseases among negroes.

There were two principal papers for the session yesterday, one by Dr. H. L. McNeil, whose subject was "Prevalence of Syphilis in the Negro," and the other subject was "The Negro Problem," the discussion being led by Dr. M. L. Graves.

Both physicians in their talks adjured the health officers to caution the public to be more careful in the employment of negroes, either as nurses or in other capacities about their homes, and to be sure that they are free from contagious disease before employing them.

Dr. B. L. Arms, professor of preventive medicine at the State Medical College, will lead today's session of the health officers with a paper on "Public Health Laboratories." Dr. H. C. Hartman will have a paper on "Lessons Learned From the Epidemic of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis in 1911-1912."

The school will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and continue until 5:30 o'clock. The general public is invited to attend the sessions.

The Extension Service of the A. and M. College has issued a new bulletin on Grading and Packing Peaches, which will be sent free on application to the Director of Extension, College Station, Texas.

PRAIRIE VIEW PRINTERS IN GREAT DEMAND

The following letter explains itself:

Northeast Texas Industrial College, Palestine, Texas, May 29.—Prof. Wm. Cook, Instructor in Printing, Prairie View College: Dear Sir—The Texas Christian Evangelist is in need of a good printer, to take care of the work in charge. The office will be given to his charge. Please send me a printer to do job work, and print paper. Send him at once. Need him to begin work June 1st.

Yours very truly,

I. Q. Hurdle, President.

Prof. Cook at once designated Aaron Douglas for the position. He has just finished the course in printing, and his friends will be glad to know that he has secured a paying position within a week after leaving the college.

CULTIVATION OF SWEET POTATOES

By G. M. Garren, Agronomist, Extension Service, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

The cultivation of sweet potatoes does not differ materially from the cultivation of other field and garden crops. Four furrows are thrown up with a turn-plow to make the ridge on which potato plants are transplanted. The first thing in cultivation is to run between the rows with a sweep and hand out the small ridge usually left after the main ridges have been thrown up. After that, cultivation consists in destroying weeds and maintaining a soil which is conserving moisture. The field should be cultivated shallow, as soon as possible, after every rain, and once a week if it does not rain. For three cultivations a harrow tooth cultivator is one of the best of implements. It will be necessary to give them at least two hand hoeings. Since hand hoeing is expensive, cultivation should be so managed as to dispense with as much of it as possible.

When the vines have covered a greater portion of the middle, give them the last working by first turning the vines back across the ridge and then working out the middle, thoroughly drawing the soil to the vines. All cultivations should draw the soil to the vines at top of the ridge. Then turn the vines back to their original place and work out the next middle the same way until the whole field has been covered. If enough weeds spring up afterwards to interfere with the growth of the vines they will have to be pulled out by hand. It does not injure sweet potatoes to break the vines loose from the soil. It greatly reduces the yield of potatoes to cut off any part of the vines during the growing period.

The 10th grade class of the Colored High School made a tour of inspection of the Dickson Car Wheel and Foundry Co. Monday, under the supervision of Prof. W. L. D. Johnson, assisted by Robt. Herndon, member of the class. They were shown from the scrap heap to the ultimate results of a car wheel. Quite a number of colored men are employed by this firm, which speaks volumes for the corporation.—Houston Observer.

An acre of land in Nova Scotia is said to have produced 500 bushels of potatoes.

GET LAND AND---KEEP IT

Nearly every fortune that has been made in the world has come from land. And the reason the people of America are so content and are able to make a living so easily is that in this country there is so very much land that every one who really wants a home may have it.

These conditions do not hold in any other country. A man in Europe to own a home must be rich. The purchase of even an acre or two means skimping and saving for one and in many cases two generations. No wonder they value land over there, and no wonder they come to America where homes may be secured in only a few years—peaceful and happy years at that.

But it will not always be so. Today there are four millions of acres of school land for sale by the State of Texas. It will all be gone tomorrow. Today a forty-acre farm can be bought for a thousand dollars. Tomorrow that farm will cost two thousand or five thousand.

The man who is sensible will get land, and having got it, he will hold on to it as long as life lasts—and then he will tie it up so that even his children's children can not sell it.

An El Paso man quotes prices of lots in that city now and compares them with what the same ground sold for in 1881. He said the site of the First National bank of that city sold for \$5000 and today could not be bought for money. The forty-foot front of Mrs. Lane close by is worth \$100,000. The ground across the street was bought in 1881 for \$1500. The sum of \$150,000 was refused for it some time ago. Block 44, east of the city hall, sold for \$4000 in 1882. It could not be bought now for \$100,000.

These are El Paso prices. The Post quotes them because they are at hand. The increases in value can be paralleled in any city in the State.

And farm lands have increased proportionately. If in doubt consult some of those Williamson county farmers who have standing offers of \$100 to \$200 an acre for the land adjoining theirs. They know how much Texas farm land is worth.

Right now is the time to buy it, too. When those good German and Bohemian and Belgian farmers flock to America after the war it will be too late. They will see the value of Texas land, and the prices will go so high that only good farmers will be able to own it.

So get some land. Get it now and—keep it!—Houston Post.

Some Hints for the Household

In farmhouses where there are hired men the paper towel is a great boon.

In making a fruit salad always use a silver knife for cutting up the fruit.

Every family should use its ice cream freezer at least three times a week.

Yeast bread is as a rule reckoned more wholesome than baking powder bread.

Preserved cherries and almonds blanched are a delightful addition to the fruit salad.

If your rooms in summer do not provide a good current of air be sure to invest in an electric fan.

Jelly: Put a rose geranium leaf on top of the jelly before sealing it.

Bananas are more digestible baked than in their natural state.

ANNOUNCEMENT 7TH SUMMER SESSION

Prairie View Summer School

JUNE 5-JULY 29, 1916

Faculty

L. M. TERRELL, A. M.	Economics
Principal	
CHAS. ATHERTON	Education
Dean and Registrar	
N. A. BANKS, M. S., Ph. D.	Mathematics
Secretary	
R. L. ISAACS	Treasurer
C. H. GRIGGS, A. B.	History and Pedagogy
Dean of Men	
MISS A. L. EVANS	Dean of Women
Mrs. S. E. Hancock	Head Matron
A. E. McMILLAN	Professor of Languages
P. E. BLEDSOE, S. B.	Professor of Science
W. P. TERRELL, S. B.	Professor of Mechanics
C. H. WALLER, S. B.	Professor of Agriculture
H. J. MASON, A. B.	Shorthand and Typewriting
MRS. ETHEL L. MCGEE	Domestic Science
MISS C. B. DRISDALE	Domestic Art
JAS. W. BARTLETT	Associate Professor of Math.
AARON DAY	Associate Professor of Science
M. E. Butler, A. B.	Associate Professor of Languages

Assistants

N. B. EDWARD	Latin-English
MISS O. A. ROBINSON	English
G. W. BURMAN	Mathematics
MISS O. C. GRIGGS	Mathematics
MRS. N. R. CRAWFORD	Science
E. A. CARTER, A. B.	History and Pedagogy
E. W. SCOTT	Broom and Mattress Making
Miss W. B. Patterson	Music
Miss M. J. Sims	History and Pedagogy
J. V. SMITH	Farming
A. T. WOOD	Truck Farming
GEO. ROLIGAN	Landscaping
WM. A. BLACKSHEAR	Mechanics
T. H. BRITAIN	Carpentry
WM. COOK	Printing
A. D. EWELL	Laundering
MRS. A. D. EWELL	Laundering
R. F. JOHNSON	Shoe and Harness Making
A. LEWIS	Wheelwrighting and Blacksmithing
WM. MUCKELROY	Steam Fitting and Plumbing
A. RICHARDSON	Tailoring
G. O. SANDERS	Engineer and Electrician
J. R. ADAMS	Assistant Supt. of Construction
MISS MAMIE ATHERTON	Domestic Science
MISS GERTRUDE HOWARD	Domestic Science
MISS RUTH COX	Domestic Art
MISS KATIE FULTON	Domestic Art
H. C. ALDRIDGE	Steward
MRS. S. A. McCALL	Nurse
MISS MARTHA MOXLEY	Music

Object of Summer Session

There is a large class of progressive teachers whose regular engagement in the public schools makes it impossible for them to attend the regular nine months' session of any college.

There is another large class of progressive teachers whose large family responsibilities make it impossible for them to set aside sufficient finance to support their families and at the same time maintain themselves in a nine months regular session.

There is still another class of earnest, deserving young men and women who have to support their aged fathers and mothers, and who are maintaining relatives in school and are thereby prevented from saving up enough money at any one time to attend a full regular session.

In view of the growing interest in industrial education, there are still others who desire to study scientific agriculture, mechanics, dressmaking, domestic science and other trades, and yet find it inconvenient to attend the regular nine months' session.

To meet the long-felt wants of these many classes is the object of the summer session of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.

Credit For Work Done

1st. After the school year ending August 31, 1915, four summer sessions will be required as credit for one full year's work.

2nd. An entire summer attendance will be credited as one fourth of a school year. Students who attend less than the entire summer session will be given credit for the actual time attended. Shortage in attendance must be made up by actual attendance and not by examination.

3rd. The actual time attended and satisfactory work done will be credited the same for the attainment of a certificate or diploma during the summer sessions as during the regular session.

4th. The minimum resident attendance for a diploma is 32 weeks' work in the senior year, and a student may graduate and receive a normal diploma or certificate

by attending the summer sessions alone. The minimum resident attendance for a certificate is 32 weeks.

5th. Students who do not take any regular course but make a specialty of some particular branch or branches may be granted a statement of proficiency in the work satisfactorily accomplished.

Scope of Work

1st. All the work of the regular normal course, including industries of the college, will be taught in the summer session.

2nd. Special courses, such as typewriting, stenography, business courses, languages, higher mathematics, vocal and instrumental music, etc., will be taught by competent instructors to those who desire to make a specialty of these subjects, or any of them.

Course of Study

I. Education—Psychology, Ethics, History of Education.

II. Language—Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, English and American Literature, Latin Classics.

III. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, College Algebra, Trigonometry, Pedagogy of Mathematics, Bookkeeping.

IV. Science—Bacteriology, Physical Geography, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Astronomy.

V. History and Pedagogy—Methods of Teaching, School Management, Pedagogy, Texas and U. S. History, Grecian History, Roman History, History of Industry, Economics.

VI. Mechanics—Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Power and Power Transmission, Electricity, Carpentry, Manual Training, Blacksmithing, Shoe Making, Printing, Tailoring, Hat Making, Laundering.

VII. Agriculture—Soil Formation, Habit and Growth of Plants, Seed Selection, Judging Breeds of Live Stock, Breeding Stock, Diseases of the Horse, Farm Dairying, School Gardening, Canning.

VIII. Domestic Science—Composition and Analysis of Foods, Simple Meats and Vegetable Dishes, Pastries and the Preparation of Menus, Serving Meals.

IX. Domestic Art—Hand Work, Machine and Art Work, Drafting and Cutting, The Millinery Art.

X. School of Commerce—Shorthand—Pitman System, Typewriting—Touch System.

Expense

Fees and Board for the summer session in advance....	\$30.00
Music, per month.....	\$2.50

Local Advantages

a. Prairie View being situated upon an elevation above the surrounding scope of prairie, has a constant cool south breeze during the summer months.

b. The entire water supply is pumped by steam from two wells. One five hundred feet deep, thus insuring the purest drinking water.

c. The railroad station is within easy access of the college, at which station is a waiting room, ticket office and freight and express office.

d. The location being remote from any large city affords that quietness and uninterrupted so assential to study, and at the same time assures freedom from the social and financial strains of city life, which are found unfavorable to student life.

e. The high social tone of families of the Prairie View community, with the culture brought by the class of people attending the summer session, will make Prairie View a delightful place to spend the summer months.

f. Conveyances meet all day trains. Students reaching Prairie View at night should notify the Principal of the time they expect to arrive so that means of transportation may be provided.

g. All the Literary organizations which are maintained during regular session find expression in the Summer School.

h. Outdoor games and other open air recreational exercises are encouraged and facilitated.

Lectures

Will be given on the following Subjects:

- I. Educational Problems.
- II. Health Problems.
- III. Home Economics.
- IV. Pedagogics.
- V. Intensive Vs. Extensive Farming.
- VI. Cultural and Moral Value of Mathematics.
- VII. Bacteria, and Their Relation to Diseases.
- VIII. Industrial Development.
- IX. Literature.
- X. Domestic Science.
- XI. Domestic Art.
- XII. Physical Culture.

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NEWS NOTES

Lawn Tennis is favorable past time for students and teachers of the college.

The "Lawn Social" was an enjoyable feature last Sunday evening.

The completed college chapel is a great improvement and makes things look so much better and be so much more comfortable.

The Literary program rendered in the chapel on the evening of the 23rd was greatly enjoyed.

The student body as a whole is intensely interested in their work and apparently very contented.

The farming interest is being pushed by Profs. Waller and Wood. Everything is full of promise.

The Standard understands that Prof. N. A. Banks, head of the department of mathematics, will soon have out another book which he has recently edited.

Mr. Cullen W. Banks left last week for the University of Chicago. Mr. Banks is preparing to enroll in the medical department of that famous institution.

Misses Moxley and Patterson are still busy in the musical department of the college. A large number of students have enrolled.

Waggoners are still hauling brick for the two buildings now going up. The foundations of these buildings are now being laid.

The usual religious exercises of the college were held last Sunday with large attendance of the student body.

Mr. Whittaker, Auditor, from the A. and M. Colleg was here this week on business.

Prof. Winn of Chapel Hill, an alumnus of the college, stopped off at Prairie View last Tuesday, on his way to Bryan, Texas. While here he was the guest of Prof. C. H. Waller, head of the department of agriculture.

The Cabbage Shipment

Recently the Agricultural Department made a shipment of cabbage to the Prewett Commission Company of San Antonio, Texas.

As to this shipment Prof. C. H. Waller has received a letter from the company stating that the cabbage received was entirely too large, and that the company could not use any more unless they be shipped in smaller sizes.

This is a showing both of what the markets demand and the work of horticulture at Prairie View.

Class Officers

The Graduating Class of the Summer Session, met Monday Evening with, Rev. J. W. Hoyt acting chairman, and the following officers were elected:—President, Jas. L. Horace; Vice President, G. W. Powdrill; Secretary, Mrs. Clotile F. Goree; Assistant Secretary, Miss Missouri Mackey; Treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Leonard; Class Orator, G. L. Nelson; Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

Officers will be installed at the next meeting.

All bacon is improved by having boiling water poured over it before frying.

Little bags filled with shot make very good weights for use in the sewing room.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

The Y. W. C. A. met in its first regular meeting of the Summer Session June 25, and rendered the following program:

Opening.

Select Reading—Mrs. Ella M. Murphy.

Instrumental Duet—Misses M. J. Thrash of Meridian, Miss., and Miss W. B. Patterson.

"Preparedness of Teachers," Essay—Miss Etta Phillips.

Lecture, "Women of Yesterday"—Prof. J. W. Bartlett.

Vocal Solo—Miss B. Crowder of Meridian, Miss.

A few brief but encouraging remarks were made by Profs. Bledsoe, Scott and Atherton. Each number on program was helpful and very interesting. The lecture by Prof. Bartlett was certainly a treat. The young women will do well to keep up the work of the "Women of Yesterday." Among some of the good movements begun by women are, temperance reforms, and Red Cross Society and they are the prime movers of the religious work.

If the women of long ago have done so much, we the women of today ought to do more, and in no better place can we begin our work than in the Y. W. C. A.

The prayer meeting and the Bible Study Class are being attended very well by both young men and young women. We hope much good will be accomplished.

Mrs. Clotile F. Goree,

Reporter.

Y. M. C. A. CLUB

The Young Men's Christian club, a branch of the Y. M. C. A., met June 25, opening in the usual way, and showing no small amount of interest. Subject for discussion: What Shall We Do to Create Interest Among Our Young Men in Christian Work—By D. L. Littles and others. It was finally answered that by exemplary living and using such things as will interest them, in connection with Christian work. Remarks relative to same by Prof. Carter were very inspiring, and a courageous spirit seemed to thrill the room.

Discussion: The Y. M. C. A. an Important Factor in Christian Education—Led by Rev. P. A. Stamps.

Our club had an attendance this Sunday almost three times that of last Sunday. We feel exalted to have Prof. Carter as our director, whose knowledge of christian work is very extensive.

Our club under the energetic leadership of Prof. J. P. Hall, will no doubt create a sentiment that will encircle the whole country sooner or later.

All of our young men have made themselves a committee of one to increase and extend the good work and establish a high moral courage.

J. P. Hall, President.

J. L. Horace, Reporter.

Extensive preparation is being made for the entertainment of the Seventeenth Annual session of the National Negro Business League, which will hold its sessions in Kansas City, Missouri, August 16-18. That the colored people enjoy a prosperity along business and educational lines assures the cohorts of the Negro Business League of the "royal welcome" awaiting them.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Did You Know

THAT

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL-INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Has the Second Largest Physical Plant of Any Negro School in the Country?

That it has 46 teachers and officers on its regular staff?

That it owns 1365 acres of land—wood, pasture and farm?

That it operates and controls its own steam plant, electric light and water system?

That it has the largest College Auditorium of any negro school in the state?

That its chapel and mess hall are steam heated?

That it has a Legislative appropriation of \$7,500 on plastering, finishing and equipping its assembly hall and erecting a gallery thereto?

That it has a \$15000 appropriation from the Legislature for a new brick building for the steam laundry which will be erected next session?

That it has a \$50,000 appropriation for a female industrial building to be erected next session?

That it has \$20,000 with which to build a new steam and electric plant building?

That it has one of the best water mains in Texas and the best among negro schools in the country?

That it has a 30,000 gallon steel water tank and tower?

That new devices for fire protection have been installed—Fire Pumps, Fire Escapes and Air Compressors?

That Prairie View Normal has one of the most beautiful locations of any school?

That it employs a graduate nurse whose sole duty is to look after the care and health of the students?

That it has the best athletic field among colored schools in the State?

That it maintains a brass band of 22 pieces which renders public programs and band concerts once a month, and during good weather gives weekly open air concerts?

That every facility for the proper development of the boys and girls—mentally, morally and physically is being provided as rapidly as practicable?

That Prairie View Normal offers you just the kind of training that will best fit you for life?

THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PUT OFF GETTING AN EDUCATION?

That conditions are making it more and more imperative that you write immediately and arrange to enter school at your earliest convenience?

Its all true and worth coming to see. Write,

I. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal